



Brewer's New Various Entertainments.

At the DANCING ROOM, ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, NIDDERY'S WYND, on Friday and Saturday next, the 26th and 27th inst. in the evening, at seven o'clock, will be displayed, A Variety of capital Performances—by Mr. BRESLAW, Miss Florella, Signor Arcalanti, Signor Andria, and the New Rogniol, the particulars of which are expressed in the Land bills.

The room will be elegantly illuminated and commodiously prepared for the reception of the Ladies and Gentlemen, that every person may have a view of the performances.

Proper Music will attend between the acts, Admittance Two Shillings each person.

Tickets to be had at the principal Coffee-houses, and of Mr. INNES, confectioner. Places to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some Deceptions, by applying to Mr. BRESLAW, at Mr. JOHNSTON'S School-master, opposite the Concert Room, Nidderly's Wynd.

ARCHIBALD WILSON,

PAINTER AND COLOURMAN IN EDINBURGH.

RETURNS thanks to the Public for past favours, and begs leave to inform, that that he has now got to hand, a large quantity of FINEST ASHES and COLCOETHA VITRIOL, of the best qualities, in bulk, from one half hundred weight and upwards, which he proposes to sell in wholesale.

And at his shop head of Halkersone's Wynd, the above articles may be had in retail. Also, Colours of all kinds, as formerly, ready prepared. Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, and Pencils of all sorts, for Painting in general.

Trustees Office, Edinburgh, Dec. 19. 1783.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, have resolved, that all those who, for five years, have been allowed a share of the Linted, which they have annually distributed gratis, shall not for the ensuing year, nor till a further resolution of the Board is published, receive any part of that bounty.

And therefore public notice is given early, to prevent these gentlemen from giving themselves the trouble of making any application.

By order of the Board,

ROBE. ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

BROKE PRISON.

WHEREAS, on Tuesday the ninth current, betwixt three and five o'clock in the morning, HUGH CHISHOLM, late Chelsea pensioner in Inverness, and confined within the tolbooth thereof, under sentence of death, made his escape by breaking said prison, it is recommended to all officers of the law, and others, at the sea-port towns, to exert their endeavours to detect and apprehend the said Hugh Chisholm, who is about five feet ten inches high, straight made, of a fallow complexion, much marked with the small-pox, long brown hair, generally tied with a long ribbon, brisk and forward in his appearance; was corporal of grenadiers in the 40th regiment; wants the top of the thumb and first finger of his left hand, and speaks with the lisp accent.

The Magistrates of Inverness do hereby offer a reward of TWENTY GUINEAS to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Hugh Chisholm within any of his Majesty's jails within the kingdom of Great Britain, to be paid at the Town Clerk's office at Inverness, upon proper certificates being lodged of the said Hugh Chisholm's being so secured. And, as from a preconviction taken by the Magistrates, it appears, that numbers were aiding and assisting the said Hugh Chisholm in making his escape, any person who shall discover these accomplices, will be properly rewarded, and may depend upon due secrecy.

The Sheriff Depute of the County of Inverness does also hereby offer a like reward of TWENTY GUINEAS, to be paid upon Hugh Chisholm's being apprehended and secured, as before mentioned.

RAISINS, ALMONDS, &c.

JUST arrived in the Betty and Bell, Robert Allan master, from Malaga, and to be sold for ready money,
Sun Raisins in casks, Bloom ditto in boxes.
Figs in ditto, Jordan Almonds in ditto.
Muscatel Raisins in boxes.

Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or David Liddel at their warehouse in Leith.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea & Spirit dealer,

HEAD OF CANONGATE,

RETURNS most respectful acknowledgements to his Customers for past favours, and informs them and the Public, that he has on hand a large Stock of the following Goods, which is selling Wholesale and Retail at the under-mentioned reduced prices, viz.

Best Congo Tea at 6s. per lb.—Fine Souchong 7s.—Finest Hyson 10s. 6d.
Best West-India Rum at 10s. per gallon.—Good Proof ditto at 8s.—
Single ditto at 6s.—Best Cognac Brandy at 10s.—Good Proof ditto at 8s.—Single ditto at 6s.—Best Proof Whisky at 4s.
Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wines, in bottles, at 20s. per dozen.

DR THOMAS IRVING,

For twenty years Surgeon to the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, GIVES this notice to the Public, that he alone is possessed of the valuable secret of preparing and making DR ANDERSON'S PILLS; which secret has descended from the said Dr Anderson to him, through the line of his predecessors, in the most legal and indisputable manner, as is attested by Gentlemen of the Faculty of the highest eminence.

Any person wishing to be satisfied in these particulars, will please call at Dr Irving's house, Milne's Court, head of the West Bow, fore-land, where these pills are sold, under the inspection of Dr Irving, at their former prices. The Doctor being, by the late act of Parliament, exempted from all taxation on those sold at his own house, all his pills, when sold by retailers, pay duty to the King, as his Majesty's stamps sealed around every box will show. All these pills are undoubtedly genuine, and strictly prepared, according to Dr Anderson's original receipt, by a Gentleman of character, who has had a regular and liberal education, and a long practice in physic. He has, besides the usual seal, affixed a label with his own subscription on every box, to prevent the public from being imposed on by counterfeiters. These pills are from 5s. to 6d. a box, and twenty-five per cent. allowed on the medicine to those who take quantities for retailing.

By Dr Irving's appointment, these pills are sold at Glasgow by Mr. Duncan grocer, Salt-market, and Mr. Ralph Erskine merchant; at Paisley, by Bailie Wilson; Hamilton, by Mrs. Bower; Lanark, Mrs. Smith; Carnarvon, Mr. Inglis; Liberton, Mr. Brown; Leadhills, Mrs. Keane; Dy; Moffat, Mrs. Graham; Dumfries, Mrs. Jardine; Kirkcudbright, Mr. Ewart; Kirkcaldy, Mrs. Paterson midwife; Dalkeith, Mrs. Spears.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES WILSON, late Carrier

at Frazerburgh.

UPON the application of William Frazer of Park, and others, creditors of the said James Wilson, Lord Alva, officiating as Ordinary on the bills; did, upon the 23d day of December current, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said James Wilson, and appointed his creditors to meet within the house of John Donaldson vintner in Frazerburgh, on Friday the 16th day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing an interim factor, producing their respective grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, and carrying into execution the other particulars directed to be done by the late act for rendering the payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious.

In consequence of which order, intimation is hereby made to the creditors of the bankrupt, to appear by themselves or their agents properly authorized, at the time and place foretold, and for the purposes above mentioned.

To be Sold by AUCTION upon Wednesday, 25th inst. current, at GLASGOW.

A Large Assortment of LADIES WEARING APPAREL, the property that belonged to a Lady of quality lately deceased, consisting of Gold and Silver rich Tullies, Satins and Silk Gowns and Petticoats, Mucklin and Brussels Laces, in silks, with a great many other articles too numerous to insert.

Catalogues to be had at Mr. Aird's Music Shop, New Street, Glasgow, and at R. Hay's Vendue, second floor below the Crosswell, fourth side of the High Street, Edinburgh.

N. B. The place of sale will be advertised in Saturday's paper.

PERTSHIRE.

A MEETING being appointed at Perth, on Tuesday the 6th of January next, of the Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heutours of 1001. valued rent of that county, upon the subject of the proposed bill to Parliament, respecting the county roads; a letter to the Sheriff, from the Chairman of the General Meeting of Land and Coal Owners, and Traders in Scotland, held at Edinburgh the 14 of December current, will be laid before the said county meeting for their consideration.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JOHN RICHARDSON, Merchant in Annan. UPON the 28th December 1783, the Creditors of the said John Richardson having met within the House of Richard Graham Innkeeper in Annan, to name an interim factor upon the sequestrated estate of the said John Richardson, in obedience to an appointment of the Lords of Council and Session, they unanimously chose the Reverend Mr. William Wright minister of New Abbey to be interim factor; and Mr. Wright having accepted thereof, they required him to call a General Meeting of the creditors of the said John Richardson to be held within the King's Arms Inn at Annan, upon the 22d January next, for the purpose of choosing a trustee: The said Mr. William Wright therefore hereby desires, that the said creditors, or agents properly authorized for them, will meet within the King's Arms Inn at Annan, upon the 22d January next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing a trustee: And he further intimates to them, That, upon his application, the Sheriff-substitute of Dumfriesshire has fixed upon Saturday the 27th December instant, and the Saturday in each of the three succeeding weeks, for the public examination of the said John Richardson and his family, within the Sheriff-court house at Dumfries, where he requires the whole creditors to be present, that they may have an opportunity of putting such questions to the said John Richardson and his family as they shall judge of importance for rendering the discovery and surrender of his estate more complete.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

SIMON FRASER, Baker in Inverness, executor creditor to the deceased Charles Fraser writer there, requests, that any creditors who have not yet lodged their grounds of debt with him, may transmit the same, or authentic copies of them, on or before the 10th February next, in order that a division may be made of the funds recovered betwixt and Whittunday.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ALEXANDER ELPHINSTONE, Esq; of Glack, Advocate,

WHEREAS upon the application of the Creditors of Mr. Elphinstone, the Lord Alva, Lord Ordinary on the Bills, did, on the 23d Dec. inst. renew the sequestration formerly awarded of Mr. Elphinstone's personal estate, and appointed the Creditors to meet at Edinburgh, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house there, upon Wednesday the 31st day of December current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of continuing the factor, choosing another, or a Trustee, or Trustees, in his place, for managing the sequestrated estate, and for suggesting such regulations as may be thought proper for obtaining an equal distribution of the said personal estate amongst the Creditors, consistently with the general plan of the late act of Parliament; and appointed the Meeting to be advertised in the newspapers, which is hereby done accordingly.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of LEWIS GORDON, Esq; of Techmure.

WHEREAS upon the application of the Creditors of Mr. Gordon, the Lord Alva, Lord Ordinary on the Bills, did, upon the 23d day of December instant, renew the sequestration formerly awarded of Mr. Gordon's personal estate, and appointed the Creditors to meet at Edinburgh, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house there, upon Wednesday the 31st day of December current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of continuing the factor, choosing another, or a trustee or trustees in his place, for managing the sequestrated estate, and for suggesting such regulations as may be thought proper for obtaining an equal distribution of the said personal estate amongst the Creditors, consistently with the general plan of the late act of Parliament; and appointed the meeting to be advertised in the newspapers, which is hereby done accordingly.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE THREE MERK LAND of the Five

Merk Land of TROQUEUR, lying in the parish of Troqueur, and Stewarty of Kirkcudbright, and containing seventy acres of statute Scots measure. These lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, and may be entered to immediately. They are beautifully situated on the banks of the river Nith, opposite to the Dock of Dumfries, and command an extensive prospect. The coal and lime vessels from Whitehaven daily pass along side of them, and there is a new-made turnpike road leading past them from the bridge of Dumfries to Troqueur Church. They are naturally of a remarkable good soil, have been in pasture for twelve years past, and are sufficiently enclosed with a feal dyke and hedge on the north and west sides, and by the river on the south and east.

AS ALSO, The Lands called BLACKACRES, lying at the north end of the village of Bridgend, of Dumfries, and containing about twenty five acres, with the houses thereto belonging, lying in the said village, as now possessed by Mr. John Ewart, minister of that parish, under a long lease, at the rent of 8 l. 10 s. yearly, he being bound for every reparation of the church and manse. Both lands hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu duty. The lands are valued, and they pay 4 l. 13 s. 3 d. of stipend, besides the land-tax at the rate of 50 l. Scots valuation.

The title-deeds are clear, and may be seen in the hands of Hugh Maxwell, writer in Edinburgh, from whom, or from David Newall writer in Dumfries, all further particulars may be learned.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Tuesday the 6th of January next, within the House of John M'Kechie, vintner in Greenock, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock.

THAT elegant New CUTTER ST. JOHN'S, now lying in this Harbour, burthen 194 tons, (Carpenter's tonnage) pierced for 16 guns, sails remarkably fast, is coped to the wales, and bolted with mixed metal.

The hull is strong, and materials, which are of the best kinds, in excellent order, being only in use on a passage from Newfoundland, where she was built for Government.

For inventory, and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. R. Richard Marshall, and Co. Glasgow, or Marshall, Hamilton, and Co. Greenock, to whom any person inclinable to purchase by private sale will also apply.

Greenock, Dec. 13. 1783.

To the Freeholders of Mid-Lothian.

AS it is now almost certain that Parliament is to be dissolved, I do myself the honour to make this address to you.

The representation of this county, in which are many men of the best families and best estates in Scotland, has for a long time past been in a manner a peerage in one family; and the fell of the Freeholders have thereby been reduced to a state of insignificance to themselves, their families, or their country.

You will remember, that at the last contested election between Sir Alexander Ogilvie and your present Representative, the vote was thirty-six to eighteen, so that the election was carried by a majority of no more than eighteen votes. And at that time it is believed many Freeholders took no side, among whom were the numerous friends of Lord Abercorn, a man eminent for his public and private virtue, and his regard to the independence of every place where he has property.

If you wish that this County should be no longer a peerage in one family, and that you should make yourselves of some consequence, instead of being of none at all, now, now or never, is the time for you to look to the honour and interest of yourselves and your families. You cannot be worse than you are. You may be better.

An argument may be used with you, which I am sure your pride will revolt against, that it is unsafe to vote against a man who is supported by the new Administration; but if an argument so improper and impudent had weight with you, it would merit your consideration how long it is that a supposed new Administration likely to last? For if you be afraid to offend them, you may be equally afraid to offend another Administration who may be in their place in two months. A great majority of the sixteen Peers of your country, a still greater of your countrymen in the House of Commons, and two thirds of the English House of Commons, supported that Administration, which you will be told is perished for ever. The House of Peers always supported it, except on one particular occasion, and that question in a very particular situation. And it is reported and believed, that in England and in Scotland more friends to that Administration will be elected into the new Parliament than they have in the present one; so that if you forget yourselves so far as to be influenced by the view of pleasing this or that Administration, you may catch a tatar.

Your hopes will be as groundless as your fears from a new Administration. Of the many thousand pounds a year got from a former Administration for your representative, his nearest relations, and a few of his particular friends, what has been got for you? Not one step of honour, not one crumb of bread for you, who hoist others into eminence by taking it from yourselves!

As you feel on this occasion as I feel, for your recovering the consequence to which you are entitled, you will elect another in place of your present representative. The public voice will point out to you several gentlemen of the county, of good fortunes, of good families, and what is of far more consequence than either, of good character. The only danger is, lest your partiality for this or that gentleman should create divisions amongst you. But it is to be hoped that these gentlemen, instead of losing the advantage of such partialities, will unite in one common cause for your and their own sakes. It will be very easy at a common meeting of friends, to know who has the most interest by family and friends; and those who come near him in these respects will account it their honour, not their dishonour, to rank behind him, because in reality it is raising themselves. It would be improper in the writer of this address to point out any particular person as more proper than another to be your new representative. That will best be done by yourselves when met together, to give and receive the sentiments of each other.

And therefore it is intreated, that all those freeholders of the county, who mean that it should not continue like a peerage in one family, and to recover their own consequence, will meet at Fortune's tavern on Monday the 5th January, at one o'clock, to consider of a candidate for the county instead of the present representative.

A FREEHOLDER OF MID-LOTHIAN,

Supported by many others.

Edinburgh, December 23. 1783.

[AS the affair of regulating CUSTOM-HOUSE FEES, and Navigation in the Frith of Forth, is now under consideration of various Counties on the sides of it, we give the following Extract of a letter from a Leith Trader, on this business, addressed to the Heritors of Mid-Lothian, which, though it regards that County chiefly, may give some information on this subject to other Meetings.]

To the Heritors of the County of Mid-Lothian.

December 17, 1783.

THE support and increase of the land-rents of the County, depend in a good measure, upon the prosperity of the City of Edinburgh; and next to that, upon the increase and prosperity of the three county-ports, Musselburgh, Leith, and Cramond, particularly Leith; and such ports in the English County would receive the most firm and vigorous support of the landed interest in any matter whatever, for the protection and encouragement of their navigation and commerce.

The river Forth, the great blessing and ornament of this part of the kingdom, was left us by our ancestors at the treaty of Union, as free of Custom-house discharges as a high-way, for all trade carried on upon it within the island of May. This was then, and is still, the practice on all similar English estuary rivers; such as the Humber, Thames, Severn, Mersey, Dee, and many others, which are all considered as highways, and the trade on them free of Customhouse-dispatches.—The City of Glasgow, supported by the landed interest on the banks of the Clyde, has manfully baffled all the illegal attempts of Customhouse-Officers to enslave their river; and the great trade on it, coals not excepted, continues to this hour free of all Customhouse-dispatches, for about thirty miles below the bridge of Glasgow, though it be just as much open sea as the Forth is for that distance below Stirling. It may be observed, also, that the security of revenue is as necessary in all those various friths as in the Forth.

It appears by the records of the Convention of Burghs, that this river was equally free for about ten or twelve years after the Union; at which time, the Commissioners of the Customs imposed discharges upon goods carried within the Scotch rivers or friths; but, conscious of the illegality of this imposition, they positively forbid all fees on them. In about seven or eight years thereafter, they laid on very moderate fees, which appear to have been tamely submitted to in all the Scotch rivers but the Clyde. These fees, however, have been increased by degrees five or ten fold; and, with the late addition of stamp duties, have become an intolerable load upon the trade of this river, especially within the last ten years.

You have heard of the impositions on Coals to Cramond and that neighbourhood, which lies too distant from pits to be supplied by land-carriage. The security of revenue gives some shadow of pretence for the illegal imposition on Coals; but it is the same thing all over the river, now as to other goods where revenue is not in the least concerned.

Leith is the great central port for the importation from abroad and England, of quantities of corn, wood, wine, &c. which come in there in large vessels, and are distributed in smaller ones, to twenty, perhaps one hundred different places, up and down the river, or through the Canal to Glasgow. Bonds and caskets, attended with much expense, trouble, and delay, are, however, exacted upon every trifle of corn so reshipped, under a condition that it shall not be exported, although by law the proprietor can have a large bounty by such exportation. In the same way, wood, and all other foreign goods, which have paid 40 s. duty on importation, are subjected to bonds, under high penalties that they shall not be exported, though the law allows a drawback of all the duties paid, upon a regular exportation; and so nothing more absurd can be

received, than the imposing of such securities, which can have no object but the exaction of fees.

Single mats of flax, and other raw materials of manufacture, a barrel or two of herrings, tar, beef, and the like, a toll or two of sack-corn, or two value of Coals, have been forced to be carried by land, or subjected, when passing a few miles on the river, to the same absurd bonds; which, to crown all, go regularly for suit into the Exchequer, when certificates of the deliveries are not duly returned: a circumstance attended with incredible oppression on poor mariners, and small traders. Even wool, and lime for the improvement of land, are subjected to heavy fees.

Upon the whole, it is certain, that there neither now is, nor ever was, an influence in the world, where the trade of a river, and its communication with a great inland navigation, was so miserably checked and oppressed, as that of the Forth, and especially above Leith, has been for ten years past. The benefit of the river is in a good measure lost for the transportation of small quantities of goods. Nothing is more common, than to see large cargoes of goods, on all parts of the sides of it, on account of the Custom-house impositions. Great quantities of goods, on this account, pass every day by land from Leith and other places to Glasgow, instead of using the river and Canal navigation; and it appears, by a letter from the principal traders of Falkirk, to the meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, that all the merchant-goods which come to them from various parts of the island and abroad to Leith, are now obliged to be carried by land, in place of using the river and Canal. A circumstance much against Leith, as a central port, or central magazine, for the rest of the Forth.

These impositions on the transportation of goods, especially the great necessities of life, and on manufactures, and the raw materials of them, are in the highest degree absurd and impolitic, and contrary to the whole spirit of the commercial laws of Great Britain. How aggravating is this particular, when it is considered that these impositions are laid on in direct violation of the treaty of Union, and the statute 6th Anne, for establishing a Court of Exchequer in Scotland? Whoever reads this will see, that no power whatsoever, not even the Legislature itself, and far less a Board of Customs, or its inferior officers, can, upon any pretext of securing revenue, impose a single restraint upon any one branch of the trade, manufactures, or navigation of Scotland, which does not subvert, and is practised upon the same branch, and in the like situation, in England, without a direct breach of the treaty of Union, and the statute 6th Anne, above cited. This Country cannot, it is thought, sit quiet, and see its ports, commerce, and manufactures subjected to illegal burdens, unknown in the same situations in England, and which even the neighbouring counties on the banks of the Clyde are free of.—It is therefore, hoped, that this meeting will show a becoming spirit for the protection of its ports and trade, and will set a good example to other public meetings, by giving proper countenance and support to the society of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have so worthily undertaken the obtaining of relief to the oppressed trade and navigation of their country.

A LEITH TRADER.

P. S. The immense burdens laid on this river appear from the following facts, which are authenticated by accounts lying now before the House of Commons. The Collector of Borrowstounness draws above five times as much in fees annually, and the Collector of Leith near four times as much, as those of Hull and Liverpool separately do, though the trade of these two places exceeds ours greatly; but no fees are taken on their rivers. Even the Collector of the small port of Alford acknowledges a goal, a year, while each of these English officers have only 200 l. in fee.

Further, though it may seem quite incredible, the fees exacted in the district of Borrowstounness are equal annually to those taken by the officers of every denomination at the three great ports of Newcastle, Sunderland, Whitehaven, and their dependencies, put all together. The fees at Leith also (though the particular rates there are more moderate than at any other Scotch office) much exceed those of the three above-mentioned English ports together; owing both, no doubt, to the illegal exactions on this river trade, and which is still more hurt by the trouble and delay, than by the money exacted.

Now, though it is impossible that this part of the country can longer bear such a wanton and absurd oppression, which all other parts of the kingdom are free of; yet nothing is more reasonable and necessary, than that every officer should have a full and decent income for his subsistence; by salary or otherwise; and it would seem proper, that those who have not raised fees themselves, should even have a suitable allowance during their lives when the fees are reduced.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 20.

AT the Court at the Queen's House, the 19th of December, 1783.

PRESENT

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable George Earl Temple to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, his Lordship was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

At the Court at St James's, the 19th of December, 1783.

PRESENT

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable Granville Earl Gower, Lord President of his Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Everard Fawcener, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners for the Stamp Duties, in the room of William Waller, Esq; Warfaw, Dec. 3. The plague still continues to rage at Cherfon.

Vienna, Dec. 6. The Emperor set out this morning for Florence.

War-Office, Dec. 17. 1783.

13th Regiment of foot, Ensign Peter Smith is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice James Scott.

34th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Erskine Fraser, of 71st regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Richardson.

55th Regiment of foot, Ensign Cornelius Cuyler, of the 86th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Babington.

71st Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Richardson, of the 34th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Erskine Fraser. Ensign Coste Manningham, of 35th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Macbean.

70th Regiment of foot, Ensign Murdoch McKenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Jack. John Watts, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Murdoch McKenzie. Cockburne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Christopher Greaves.

Matthew Washington, Clerk, to be Chaplain to the garrison of Jersey, vice John Dupareq.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Dec. 19.

The Juffrow Hell-na Christina, Holmes, from Ostend to Bayonne, is feared to be lost on the coast of Brittany, and every boat perished the stern of a vessel with that name upon it came on shore near Quimper.

The Upland, Bique, from Stockholm to Plymouth, is lost off Cherbourg; it is expected most of the cargo will be saved.

The Mary, Devon, in going round the island of Tobago, struck on a rock; she had 30 hogheads of sugar and some plantation stores on board; it is feared the ship will be lost, the sugar most probably saved.

Pool, 13. The brig Favourite, of Dublin, from Newcastle to Bourdeaux, was spoke with the 28th ult. in lat. 46. 28 long. 3. 20, west, all well, by the Hazard, Broad, from Bilbao, arrived at this port.

Captain Leithman, of the Britannia, arrived in the river from Oporto, on the 26th ult. in lat. 45. north long. 11. west, spoke the Pretoria, Chambers, from Yarmouth to Ancona, all well.

The Fly, Pike, from Newfoundland, arrived at Pool, on the 2d instant, in lat. 48. 43 long. 18. 20. W. from London, spoke the Warren East Indian an. Captain Sparks, from Bencoolen, who had lost her foremast and bowsprit; the Fly staid by her all night, and the next

morning left her preparing to put up jury masts, she being so wayslaky.

The English Salath Selba, Bonet, from Benicarlo for Gibraltar, is lost on a bank at the entrance of Alagoas; eleven bags of nuts, and eighteen pipes of wine, were saved, three of the crew drowned: a Catalan vessel was lost at the same time and place; also several others on the 2d of November.

Ellinore, 6. The Hufst, Nachtschiff, from London for Copenhagen, is at anchor below the Cable opposite Hornbeck.

Ellinore, 19. The Polv, Hufstschiff, of Hull, from Koningburg with grain, is on shore in Stedingbay, above Copenhagen, but we hope will get off again.

The Dudge Sophia, Smidt, from Petersburg to Leghorn and Ancona, is lost on Berholm; a very small part of the cargo saved.

The Stephen, Trotter, is totally lost in a violent gale of wind in Riga Bay.

Captain Archer, of the Tay, arrived in the River from Dundee, on the 13th instant spoke the Summerfest, Smith, in Ozely Bay, bound from London to Newcastle, all well.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

This day the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Irish postage bill; Sir Grey Cooper in the chair, and it was proceeded through clause by clause, and ordered to be reported.

The bill, like all others when in a Committee, produced a very tedious and desultory debate, not easily reduced to any kind of order, and, in many respects, not interesting enough to deserve being mentioned.

When the clause for considering all Irish letters as foreign letters, came under consideration, Lord North rose, and enforced the propriety of establishing this particular clause. His Lordship stated, that in consequence of the members giving up their right of franking, a saving of 6000 l. a year would accrue to the public.

Lord Sheffield spoke a few words against members being excluded from franking letters for themselves, either in this kingdom or in Ireland, and wished that so ancient, and, as his Lordship thought, so necessary a privilege, could be preferred to the representatives of the people.

Lord Newhaven spoke to the same effect, and said, he thought it very proper that members of the British Parliament should be allowed to frank for Ireland, and Irish members for Great Britain, and could by no means think, that they should be deprived of so ancient a privilege for the sake of adding 6000 l. a year to the public revenue, including both countries.

Lord North made a short reply, and thought that the privilege of the members franking in Ireland for Great Britain, or in Great Britain for Ireland, could be no object to them; and, in treating the subject of franking, observed, that it was never originally intended that the privilege should be made use of in trade, though it had been much practised in the carrying it on.

The clause was then agreed to.

The clause being moved for laying the postage of 1 d. on all newspapers and votes of Parliament, Lord North thought that a less duty could not be laid on these things, when it was considered that all letters paid a postage of sixpence each, after which the clause was unanimously agreed to.

The clause for allowing to Ireland 4000 l. a year, until she shall have packer boats, was also unanimously agreed to.

The clause for exempting all official letters from postage being moved for, Lord Newhaven very pointedly objected to it, observing, that, if agreed to, it would certainly be the means of opening a door to every petty clerk in office, to send letters free of charge, while members of Parliament were to be deprived of that privilege, although they had for so long a time continued to enjoy it.

Lord North replied, that it had been thought the best possible regulation that could be had, and that it was only meant, that all official letters, actually and really so, should be exempted from postage; but that if the noble Lord had any better mode to recommend, he was ready to attend to it, and did not doubt but that the Committee would be equally as ready to adopt it, in lieu of the clause inserted in the bill.

Lord Newhaven observed, that he understood it was meant by the clause, that all Clerks in the Excise and Customs should be permitted to send letters free from postage. This he begged leave to object to, as liable to many abuses, as in that case they would, under pretence of sending official letters, have it in their power to oblige their friends whenever they thought proper, and to any extent they pleased. If clerks in office were really to be allowed to send letters free of expense, his Lordship thought it would be better to allow them to make a charge to Government for the amount thereof, as in that case they would not so easily have it in their power to commit these abuses they would otherwise be found to practise.

The clause was then passed; and, Sir Grey Cooper quitting the chair, the House was resumed.

Mr St John reported the Interchange bill for the trade of America, continuing it till the 20th of February 1784, and the same was read a third time, and ordered to be carried to the Lords.

The House then again went into a Committee, Mr Ord in the chair, on the land tax bill, and the same was ordered to be reported, and the House then adjourned till the next day.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19.

This day Mr Arden moved, that the Speaker issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, and direct, that a new writ for Appleby, he made out, to elect a representative in Parliament, in room of the Right Honourable William Pitt, who had accepted the places of First Commissioner of his Majesty's Board of Treasury, and Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Mr Fox said, he hoped it would not be considered as uncandid, considering the present circumstances of affairs, to enter into a public discussion of any peculiar subject, in which the Right Hon. Gentleman just mentioned, was particularly interested, though that Right Hon. Gentleman's present situation rendered it impossible for his great abilities to take part in any debate that might arise upon such a subject.

Mr Baker understanding that a learned Gentleman, Mr Dundas, intended to move for an unusual adjournment, viz. till the morrow (Saturday)—a day on which the House for a considerable time past had done no business—he thought it his duty to state to the House his idea, which was, that it would be at this time as improper as unusual. The state of the country at the present moment, was the most singular of any it had experienced for a century past. It was the duty of the House to take that state into its most mature deliberation, and any impediment in the way of that intention ought at once to be rejected. How far an adjournment till the morrow was intended to interfere with that consideration, was to the last degree unnecessary for him to point out to the House: this was obvious

to the senses of every man who heard him. He would, therefore, object that the House sit on the morrow, because it was unusual, and as any business which could be done on the day might with equal propriety be disposed of on Monday. The public situation did not authorise the most trifling intermission from the great duties the House were at that moment peculiarly called upon to discharge to their country, one moment he contended could not be spared, yet he was at the same time of opinion, that the House ought not to sit on the morrow, as its not sitting then was the only way of qualifying and enabling them to take the state of the nation into consideration on Monday. This being the case, he would move that the House should adjourn till Monday.

Mr Dundas expressed his surprise that the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last should make any objection to the House sitting on the morrow. If the Hon. Gentleman had seriously digested the public circumstances, for which he professed to feel so much, he would not hesitate one moment in admitting the propriety of sitting on the morrow for the purpose of facilitating a measure the most necessary to support public faith and credit. If gentlemen were aware that the public creditors would have a right to be paid their interest on the 5th January next, he should not hesitate to pronounce that to object to sit on the morrow would be a view of embarrassing public affairs, and give a severe blow to the credit of the nation. All parts of the kingdom, all descriptions of men, would feel wounded at the shock; and if the Exchequer had not authority to act under an Act of Parliament to answer the public credit on that day, those who hurt the progress of that act felt very little indeed for the public interest.

To qualify these demands on public credit on the 5th of January, it was necessary to sit on the morrow, as otherwise the bill then depending in the House to continue the Land Tax, would not pass in time to answer that great object, for it was by this bill the Exchequer was to be supplied with the means of paying the public creditors on the 5th of Jan. Besides, if the House did not sit on the morrow, it was impossible to pay any degree of attention to the convenience of the Lords, or to allow them a moment of the usual relaxation from business at this time of the year, to get through the bill to accomplish the purposes he had mentioned.

Mr Dundas mentioned the usual recess at this time of the year more than once, by way of intimating that the Parliament would not be dissolved. The learned gentleman made some further remarks on the evil tendency of delay, and therefore objected to the motion.

Mr Fox said, that if there ever was a moment in which the public danger required every exertion from that House, this was it; this was the moment of all others that had occurred since the Revolution, which called for the greatest exertions of vigour, temper, and wisdom. If ever there was a period when the rights and liberties of this country demanded the most watchful anxiety the period was now come, and the danger of the present moment was greater to the constitution and privileges of both Houses of Parliament, than any man in that House who had not well digested the characters of certain men in this country, could possibly imagine. He did not regret the situation he had the honour then to stand in. He was even proud of it, being happy in the reflection, that it was for perishing in the constitutional exercise of his duty to his country that he had fallen. With regard, however, to his not being then a servant of the crown, it was undoubtedly his Majesty's prerogative to choose his servants, and to dismiss them. He trusted that dismissal would not be said to influence his contending, that if the House did not at that time set its face against any infraction of the practical constitution of this country, as it had been exercised since the Revolution, there was an end of the Commons—there was an end of those privileges which had been so gloriously acquired—there was an end of the independence of the constituent branches of the legislature, and, instead of being still held up as the wonder, they would soon be the laughing-stock of Europe. As to what had been said by the learned gentleman, of the necessity of sitting, to morrow he by no means agreed with him. His honourable friend had well observed; that whatever species of business was wished to come before the House on the morrow, might, with equal effect, be accomplished on Monday. And how had that observation been replied to? It was urged by the Right Honourable gentleman, that public credit would be affected, that it would be impossible to get the bill passed to answer the purposes of the 5th of January, and that the usual relaxation of the Lords was to be attended to. These objections were nothing; the latter in particular, made very little impression on him, as he could not admit, with the learned gentleman, that indulgence to any set of men should supersede that attention which the public business required, and to say that the bill would not be prepared as well by Monday, to answer all the purposes mentioned, as on the morrow, was so preposterous, that it was unnecessary to enter deeply into it. It was plain, however, that the scheme of the adjournment on the morrow, in contradiction to the usual mode for a considerable time back of not sitting on a Saturday, was merely to get the bill passed, and then to enter upon that abominable business of dissolving the Parliament, in prevention of that consideration and enquiry into the public situation which were on that day to be undertaken, in open violation of the dignity of that House, in utter contempt of its resolutions, and in absolute defiance of the voice of the people, and of all descriptions within those walls, except the few, the very few, who were to get into power. As to the prerogative of dissolving, though he deprecated the measure at that time, he never would impeach it, because it was wise and constitutional. But to dissolve the parliament contrary to the voice of the people without doors, contrary to the voice of their representatives within, to gratify the inordinate ambition of any enterprising young man, was a measure to the last degree dangerous, and big with unknown disasters to this country. The system of secret influence had now reached its summit. It had overwhelmed the constitution: For to such a pitch had that influence risen, that the sacred name of Majesty itself had been employed to destroy the constitutional rights of the people in their legislation, and its functions had been debased and degraded, by a control, unnatural to the constitution, and monstrous to the annals of the most arbitrary times.

Mr Fox then took some notice of the East India Bill, and the great majority it had to sanctify it—a majority of men the most independent as to fortunes and principles in this country; also of the means that had been used to destroy it in the House of Lords.—Means which had not even been disavowed, nor would the persons by whom rumour had said those means had been employed, deign to satisfy their injured country that they

not used an influence to counteract it, which every English-
man will think of with reluctance, and shudder at with horror.
Though often called upon to disavow this, and having re-
solved opportunities to do so with honour, they had still cho-
sen to far to preserve their integrity, and to remain silent under
the most criminal, dangerous, and unconstitutional.—
For next adverted to the Land tax, admitting that it would
improper to withhold supplies for the purpose of redressing
injustices, because the public good would be affected by it.
The present instance, however, of adjournment till Monday
did not come within that description, because should even the
public credit depend upon the Bill, its being read a third time
tomorrow would not prevent its passing in time sufficient for the
purposes that were to be expected from it on the 5th of January.
The view with which he acted was, that they ought to hold
the bill in their hands as a security that they should be permit-
ted to meet and consider the state of the nation; and he de-
fined that it might be considered of him, and those with whom he
acted, that they should feel as anxiously for the public credit as
any description of persons in the kingdom. He would say one
word more again to enforce the danger of dissolving the Parlia-
ment in the present posture of affairs, which he did in the most
plain manner; and concluded with declaring, that he would
have no means untiring of bringing those men to a proper ac-
count who should advise the Crown to adopt an unconstitutional
measure. This (he said) the House had a right to expect
from him, notwithstanding the insinuation of the learned gen-
tlemen of the usual recess.
[Never did tallen Minister receive such effusions of appro-
bation as Mr Fox did while speaking. The cry of "hear
him!" was more frequent and loud than ever; perhaps, attended
the speech of any Minister in the utmost plenitude of power.]
Mr Dundas replied, that he wished it to be inferred on the
journals, that in a moment like the present, his concern for the
public credit was so great, that he thought the House ought to
meet on the morrow: He moved, therefore, an amendment,
that the words of Mr Baker's motion be struck out from "ad-
journ," and "until to-morrow, for the purpose of passing the
land-tax bill," be inserted in their room.
Lord Mulgrave supported the amendment.
Lord North replied to Lord Mulgrave, treating with much
humour what had been said by the noble Lord.
Lord Mulgrave rose to explain, after which
Mr Banks supported the amendment.
Mr Martin declared himself of the same opinion with respect
to the amendment, and said he should support the new Admin-
istration, provided they would bring Lord North to punish-
ment for the American war.
Lord J. Cavendish spoke in favour of the original motion,
and desired the House to consider the precipice on which the
nation stood with respect to public credit, domestic consider-
ation, and foreign politics. Mr Dundas's idea of the public
credit resting on the land tax bill he said was ridiculous. It
did not apply to the payments of that day, and a vote of credit
remained to be given for the defalcation in the taxes.
Lord North insisted that he was as anxious for the public
credit as any man in the kingdom. He said he had been grossly
mis-stated, and expressed his indifference in a very humo-
rous manner, as to the indignation of the Hon. Gentleman who
had spoken last, and of Mr Martin who had spoken a little be-
fore him.
Lord Maitland replied to Mr Kenyon, Mr Banks, and Lord
Mulgrave, exposing their arguments in a manner that produced
a powerful effect.
Lord Mulgrave, Mr Banks, and Mr Martin explained.
Colonel Onslow was very warm on Mr Martin's language
against Lord North.
Lord Surrey said, the danger of the times produced a very
great alarm in men's minds. The state of the nation ought to
be considered before Parliament was dissolved, if so dangerous
a measure was under consideration. It was prudent, therefore,
not to pass the Land-tax bill till that had first taken place; as,
perhaps, that circumstance would produce an address or peti-
tion to his Majesty, against so imprudent and violent a measure.
Mr Wilberforce said, that when the noble Lord who spoke
last, rose and mentioned an address to his Majesty, he did not
conceive it impossible, but he had meant to move such another
address as he had moved on a former occasion, for the removal
of his Majesty's Ministers. He did not think himself warrant-
ed to say anything of the dissolution, nor did he consider
the next day or Monday as objects worth contending for.
Mr Adam, taking it for granted, that the bold and desperate
measure of dissolving the Parliament was determined on, said
he was glad, before it had taken place, to have an opportunity
of challenging an attack on Lord North, and of saying a word
on the unalterable and indissoluble union of that noble Lord and
his present connections. The Right Hon. colleague of the
noble Lord, and the noble Lord himself, has abilities and con-
stitutional attachments, which rendered them alone fit to be the
Governors and Directors of this country. He would answer
that they would again be the same as they had always been,
acting upon the principles of the constitution, notwithstanding
the invectives of Members of the Constitutional Society, sup-
porters of the Bill of Rights, or of a Member for Hunting-
don: And he would tell those Gentlemen, that the conduct
of the noble Lord was to be measured by the friends that sat
around him, and the present union of himself and his Right
Hon. colleague, was of such a nature, that neither poverty,
danger, nor the most overwhelming misfortunes could shake
the firmness of those who supported him.
Lord Mulgrave replied to Mr Adam, conceiving himself
personally reflected on, as did Mr Martin.
Sir Grey Cooper said, it was ridiculous to assert that the
public credit would be affected by the Land-tax bill being de-
layed, as not a shilling of that money could be applied to the
payment of the 4th of January. A vote to make up the defi-
ciency of the taxes was always the mode of supplying it.
Captain Phipps began speaking, but appearing rather personal
to Mr Adam, was restrained by the Speaker.
Mr Adam explained.
Mr Dundas replied to Sir Grey Cooper, and made some ob-
servations respecting petitions from the people.
Mr Hanmer recommended a coalition of all parties, but op-
posed the amendment. He regretted the dissolution of Mr
Fox's administration, though he voted against the India bill.
Lord G. Cavendish, on account of the frequent disputes
which had occurred, called upon the House to support its dig-
nity and order.
Sir William Dolben said he should agree to the amendment,
but hoped that no dissolution would be thought of.
Mr Arden rose next; but several members thinking that he

had spoke before, cried out, *spoke! spoke!* and would not hear
him. Lord North, however, rising to speak to order, said, the
learned gentleman had not yet spoke in the debate.
Mr Arden, in consequence of this, procured a hearing. He
said, that the best way to have determined upon his right to
speak, would have been to put it to the vote whether he had
spoken or not: And though he knew he had not, yet, if gen-
tlemen had determined the point otherwise, he should have ac-
quiesced, and have been as well pleased with such a vote, as
with some other votes of the House which had passed within
these few days. Gentlemen spoke against the dissolution of Parlia-
ment, and wanted to prevent it. But why should they take
it into their heads that such a measure would take place? This
much, however, he would say, that to attempt to prevent it,
would be to oppose the just prerogative of the Crown. And
what could prevent it? The resolution of that House! He
must be a timid man indeed, and unfit to be the Minister of this
country, who should be deterred from a dissolution, by a resolu-
tion of that House upon a question of their own continuation
or annihilation.
Mr Fox said, he should not have risen again, had he not
been in some measure compelled to it, by a strange doctrine
which he had heard advanced by the learned gentleman who
had just sat down, against which he would take that opportu-
nity to protest. He should not take notice of the indecent levity,
to use no other term, with which the learned gentleman treated
the votes of that House, which, though he might not approve,
yet he ought to have treated with more respect. But what he
meant chiefly to notice was, "that he must be a timid man
indeed, and unfit to be the Minister of this country, who
should be deterred from a dissolution of Parliament, by a re-
solution of the House of Commons." The learned gen-
tlemen, who had studied the constitution, ought to have known,
that the voice of the House of Commons was the voice of the
people of England, at least as long as it did not appear to be
contradicted by the people. There was at the learned gen-
tlemen's elbow, another learned gentleman (Mr Dundas) who
had told him, that if there were petitions on the table from
every county, city, and borough in the kingdom, still it was not
from those petitions, but from the House of Commons, that
sentiments of the people of England could be learned. With-
out going that length, he would say, that, in the present case,
there was the strongest presumptive evidence that the voice of
that House was the voice of the people; for, notwithstanding
all that had been said against the India bill, two petitions only,
one from London, the other from Chipping-Wycombe, had
been presented against it by the constituents of any member in
that House; and from this it might fairly be inferred, that in
the passing of that bill, the people of England were with that
House, and that it spoke their voice. Would the learned gen-
tlemen say, that he would be a timid Minister, who would suf-
fer himself to be deterred from dissolving Parliament by the
voice of the people of England? Possibly the learned
gentleman might answer in the affirmative; but he would
tell him, that he must be a bold Minister indeed, who should
dare to despise the voice of the people.—Premature dissolu-
tions were at all times dangerous; but at present they were
so in a very peculiar manner. For how stood the country with
respect to foreign powers? how stood we as to our own depen-
dencies; what foreign power would treat with a government in
which there was no stability, no permanency? The frequent
changes made here would render us and our government the
laughing-stock of Europe; and reduce every thing at home to
a state of anarchy and confusion, which might make this coun-
try feel all the horrors of a civil war, more than of bloodshed.
Future governments might think themselves secure, when acting
upon principle, and for the good of the public, when ambitious
young men may rise up, and grasping at power, plunge into the
most desperate measures to obtain it. They may be assisted in
this by secret influence; and if they should venture to think for
themselves, and refuse to be the slaves, or tools of advisers
whom they do not see, the same secret influence which raised
them will as easily pull them down. An Honourable member
had said that his Majesty would appeal to his people for the ap-
probation of his choice of ministers, which he was to learn
from the elections: This he thought would not prove a very
successful manner of getting their approbation; however, upon
the popularity of that bill, which had been rejected by the Lords,
he would build his hopes of success; he was determined to meet
a popular election; he believed there was not a more unbiassed,
independent, or numerous body of electors in the nation than
those of the city which he had now the honour to represent, and
to those electors he would again offer himself; nor was he afraid
that in consequence of that bill he should lose their confi-
dence. If the bill miscarried, it was not on account of its
unpopularity. It had miscarried through means which men
were ashamed to avow, which were as base as they were un-
constitutional; and if such means had not been used, he was
satisfied that the moment he was then speaking, instead of
being dead, it would now be lying on the table waiting the
royal assent. In respect to the motion before the House, he
would say, that in every point of view it appeared to him un-
necessary that the House should meet on the morrow. Gen-
tlemen had been informed, from good authority, that another
measure must pass that House, without which the land-
tax bill would be of no effect, as to the payment on the fifth
of January; the deficiencies of taxes must be voted before
the land-tax could be converted to the use of the public an-
nuity; and, as these must be voted in a Committee of
Supply, and that Committee never sits on Saturdays, there
could be no manner of inconvenience in putting off the third
reading of the bill till Monday.
Mr Arden, in explanation, said, he did not mean, by what
he had advanced, to assert that the voice of the people of Eng-
land ought not to deter a minister from dissolving a Parliament,
if he had good reasons for doing it; but he meant, that he
must be a timid minister who would be deterred by a resolution
of the House of Commons only, and this he would abide by.
Lord John Cavendish admitted the necessity that the defi-
ciencies must be voted; and the bill passed before the 5th of Janu-
ary, but still opposed the amendment, as the adjournment to
Monday could not delay the voting of the deficiencies, without
which the money arising from the land-tax could not be ap-
plied to the payment of interest; and therefore the firing on the
morrow could not by any means hasten the progress of the busi-
ness, as no moneys could be voted in the first instance, but in a
Committee of Supply; and that Committee never sits on Satur-
days.
The question being at last put, the amendment was rejected.
Mr Dundas not thinking proper to call for a division. The o-
riginal motion was then carried without any further debate.

L O N D O N.—Dec. 20.
Late on Thursday last, a special messenger delivered to Lord
North and Mr Fox, the two Secretaries of State, a message
from his Majesty, importing that he had no further occasion for
their services, and therefore requiring them to deliver up the
seals of their offices; at the same time mentioning, that it was
the Royal pleasure that they should be delivered to him by the
Under Secretaries, "as a personal interview on the occasion
"would be disagreeable to him." On this message the seals
were sent to Buckingham-house by Mr Frazer and Mr Nepean,
the two Under-Secretaries in their respective offices. A
similar message was, about the same time, sent to the Com-
missioners of the Great Seal; and a new ministry appoint-
ed, chosen from the Temple party. Mr Fox, it is said, had
been with the King pretty late on the same evening, and com-
municated to his Majesty dispatches from Holland, and spoke
to him about the affair of Lantzick; but not a title occurred
about the intended change. The Duke of Portland was also
with his Majesty, and the conversation was about the Bishop
of Derry, who was said to be a singular man. They spoke al-
so, it is said, about every thing but that which was to happen.
To prevent the Public from being deceived by the various
lists handed about this day, respecting the new administration,
we can assure our readers, from unquestionable authority, that
the following are the only arrangements that were decided upon
at one o'clock this morning, viz.
Mr W. Pitt, First Lord of Treasury, and Chancellor of Ex-
chequer.
Lord Thurlow, Chancellor.
Lord Gower, President of Council.
Lord Temple and Lord Sydney, Secretaries of State.
Lord Howe, First Lord of Admiralty.
To the above, it is imagined, will be added,
Duke of Richmond, Master General of Ordnance.
Lord Weymouth, Privy Seal.
Mr Dundas, (late Advocate) Treasurer of the Navy.
Sir George Yonge, Paymaster of the Forces.
Mr Jenkinson, Secretary at War.
Lord Grantley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Mr Kenyon, Attorney General.
Mr Pepper Arden, Solicitor General.
Lord Shelburne was sent to by the King, but has yet given
no decisive answer. Lord Camden declares himself friendly to
the new ministry, yet refuses to accept of any office whatever.
Mr Pitt accepts the joint offices of First Lord of the Treas-
ury and Chancellor of the Exchequer *pro tempore*, till the de-
termination of Lord Shelburne be known, to whom the Pre-
miership has been offered. It was offered to Lord Temple,
who refused it. None of the subordinate arrangements have
yet taken place.
Yesterday morning, Lord Thurlow, Lord Sydney, Lord
Gower, Lord Temple, Mr William Pitt, and Mr Dundas,
held conferences with his Majesty at the Queen's Palace.
The House of Commons, it is expected, will be prorogued
on Monday; but Parliament will not be dissolved until the
House of Lords have gone through the land-tax, and other
bills now depending.
EDINBURGH.
Extract of letter from London, Dec. 20.
"You will readily imagine that the revolution in the Cab-
inet forms the great subject of conversation in the present mo-
ment. It is certain that Mr Pitt is appointed Chancellor of
the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Treasury. The other
appointments are not known for certain, although there is no
doubt that Lord Thurlow will be Chancellor. The Secreta-
ries of State are said to be Lord Temple and Lord Sydney.
"The majority of the House of Commons continues firm to
Lord North and Mr Fox, and seem determined to measure
their strength with the Crown, the House of Lords, and the
new Ministry united. The whole party is in high spirits, and
either despise, or affect to despise, the late dissensions from po-
litical offices. When Mr Fox and Lord North came yester-
day into the House of Commons, their friends, in pressing
crowds, thronged around them, and shaking them heartily by
the hand, consoled them on what had lately happened. Mr
Fox going over from the Treasury Bench to the opposition side
of the House, clapped Mr Dundas, who sat there, heartily on
the shoulders, and said with great good humour, Get over to
your own side of the House, what do you here? The Parlia-
ment will undoubtedly be dissolved in the course of a few days.
The canvass, I hear this moment, is begun for Westminster;
Pitt against Fox. Monday, when the state of the nation will
be considered, will furnish something new and important."
On the 23d current, Mrs Anderson, younger of Winter-
field, was delivered of a daughter at Winterfield.
On Monday last, died at Dundee, Mr James Crawford
merchant there. His relations and friends will please to ac-
cept of this intimation of his death.
The lovely Mary, Beaton, arrived at London the 17th
instant, all well.
Advertisements, &c. not inserted this evening, will appear
on Saturday.
ERRAT: in our last.—Day of Meeting of the Creditors of Porteous and
Davidson, Smiths, is the 19th January, not the 10th.—And, for the
Star, Thomson, read the Star, Ritchie, for London.
PEERS OF SCOTLAND.
A DISSOLUTION of the present Parliament being expected to take
place immediately, the Peers of Scotland are requested to meet
at Dunn's Hotel on Monday the 19th of January, at one o'clock after-
noon, to consider of the nomination of Peers as candidates for election
as their representatives in Parliament. And it is hoped, for reasons
of an obvious nature, which are of the greatest consequence to the in-
dependence of the Peerage, that the Peers will not finally engage their
votes until after the proposed meeting has taken place.
Edinburgh, December 24. 1783.
BRITISH LINEN OFFICE, Edinburgh, 1st December 1783
THE Court of Proprietors of the British Li-
nen Company, having ordered a dividend on their stock for the
year ending the 30th day of May last, payable at Christmas next, notice
is hereby given to the Proprietors to call for the same at the Com-
pany's Office; and in order to settle said dividend, no transfer of stock
will be made from Monday the 15th to Thursday the 25th current,
both days inclusive.
AT LONDON—for LEITH,
THE DILIGENCE,
PHILIP BUTLER MASTER.
Now lying on the birth at Hawley's Wharf,
taking in goods for Leith, and will sail on the
8th of January, to be depended on.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Dec. 15. Dispatch, Macallum, from the Highlands, with herrings.—16. Jenny, Latta, from Drogheda, with oats; Mally, Ferguson, from the Highlands, with herrings; Nancy and Menny, Macfymon, from Dublin, with goods; Mary, White, from Drogheda, with oats.—19. Nancy, Rieve, from Bristol, with timber; Antelope, Gordon, from London, in ballast.—21. Happy Return, Holmes, from Dublin, with oats; Three Busses from the Highlands, with herrings; Prince of Wales cutter, from a cruise.

SAILED, 16. Brothers, Palmer, for Dublin, with goods.—17. Two Brothers, Hutton, for Dundalk, with ditto; Caledonia, Colquhoun, for Jamaica, with ditto; Mary and Bell, Law, Dublin, with ditto.—18. Peggy, Campbell, Newry, with ditto; Jenny, Paul, for Dundalk, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Dec. 20. Peggy, Macaren, from Inverness, with aquaviv; Glasgow Packet, Hanton, from Dundee, with sundries.—21. Betty, Forster, from Alenmouth, with oats and oat-meal.

SAILED, 20. Janet, Macfarlane, from Alloa, with flates; Collier, Ure, for Leith, with iron; Carrou Packet, Walker, for Borrowstounness, with goods.

THAT upon Thursday the 15th day of January next, between the hours of three and four afternoon, there is to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the house of John Campbell vintner in Perth,

All and Hail the Lands of EASTER and WESTER NETHER DUBHEADS, with about three acres of the Lands of WHITEHILL, adjoining thereto, and inclosed therewith.

The Lands are very improvable, and were some years ago inclosed with a ditch and hedge, and a hedge-row of trees planted round the same, which is in a thriving condition.

The lands lie in the parish of Maderty, and about eight miles from the town of Perth, and four from Crieff. They hold of the Crown, and have a convenient mansion-house thereon in good repair, with office-houses and garden. The proprietor has a right of servitude upon the moor of Williamstone for peats, and upon the moor of Inverperry for turfs. The present rent is betwixt thirty and forty pounds Sterling, and the lands being now out of lease, the purchaser may have immediate entry thereto.

If any person incline to purchase the lands by private bargain betwixt and the day of the roup, they will apply to Mr Rattray of Dalrubzian, the proprietor, or to Patrick Duncan, jun. writer in Perth, who has power from him to conclude one.—The articles of roup, and progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of the said Patrick Duncan; and John Malcolm, schoolmaster at Maderty, will show the lands.

TO BE LET.
THE Lands of NETHERWOOD, COLINS-

FAULD, and HOLLAND HIRST, consisting of upwards of 270 acres, well inclosed and properly subdivided, lying within the parish of Cambernald, and shire of Dumfriesshire, situated on the banks of the great canal, betwixt the east and west coasts, in the neighbourhood of lime and coal. The lands are all in the highest state of improvement, and may be let for any term of years, in one or two farms, with houses, as may be agreed on. They are now, and have for several years been, in the proprietor's possession, for the purpose of improving, which is completed in the most substantial manner. They may be entered to immediately, or at Martinmas 1784.

The grieve at Netherwood will show the lands, &c.; and for particulars as to the set enquire at James Hill writer in Glasgow.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 29th April next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Estate of HUNTINGTON and MARRY-HAYTON, in the parishes of Haddington and Gladsmuir, and county of Haddington. There is upon the premises a large and commodious Mansion-House, with suitable office-houses, garden, and other conveniences for a genteel family.

The Estate is all inclosed, and there is a good deal of thriving timber, already of considerable value, upon it. The whole, except two small inclosures, have been long, in grass, set, from year to year, in pasture, so are in excellent condition for being broke up; and may, with house, garden, &c. be entered to at any time.

Private offers will be acceptable; and John Smith, writer to the signet, has power to conclude a bargain, and give immediate possession.

LANDS in RENFREWSHIRE.

To be Sold by Private Bargain,

ALL and Whole the Lands of SOUTHBAR (Easter and Wester), Lands of REDDEN, MAXWELLFIELD, FERNYLAND, CRAIGHEAD, and others, lying in the parish of Inchinnan and shire of Renfrew.

These lands consist of about 365 acres, and yield of yearly rent 212l. 15s. 4d. Sterling. Such parts thereof as were in the proprietor's natural possession are in excellent condition, and the remainder is possessed by good tenants.

Both upon the lands of Easter and Wester Southbar there is a good deal of natural wood. There are also upon the estate some large plantations, already considerably advanced, and in a thriving condition; and upon the premises there is a commodious modern mansion-house and offices, pleasantly situated about a mile west from Inchinnan, upon the great road from Glasgow to Greenock, and within about three miles of the flourishing town of Paisley.

The lands hold of the Crown, and give a freehold qualification.

For further particulars apply to William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or Samuel Mitchellson, jun. writer to the signet, who will show the progress of writs, rental, and current leases.

To be Sold by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 24th day of January next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, in the separate lots or parcels after mentioned:

Lot I. Three inclosures, situated in the fore brace of the fields of Inveresk, together with five stents in the haugh of Inveresk belonging to the said inclosures, as now possessed by Mr John Aitchison merchant. The inclosures contain thirty-six acres of Scots measure, or thereabouts, are contiguous, and completely fenced and divided by full grown hedges, in fine condition, and are well supplied with water springs, and ornamented with clumps of thriving trees in the corners. This is a very desirable situation for a country house, having a fine view of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent country.

Lot II. A Dwelling House, being the two upper floors and garrets of a tenement, No. on the east side of South St Andrew's Street, in the New Town of Edinburgh, with a garden, water-pipe, cellars, and offices, as now possessed by Mr John Brown. The entry and stair of this lodging are unconnected with the rest of the tenement.

Lot III. A Dwelling House, being the fourth floor of a tenement at the head of Kinloch's Close, on the fourth side of the High Street of Edinburgh, entering by the first stair on the east side of the close, as now possessed by Mrs Wright. This lodging consists of a large room, fronting the street, a dining room, two bed rooms, closets, kitchen, cellars, and other conveniences.

Lot IV. A Tavern in the Old Assembly Close, as now possessed by Patrick Lee vintner. It consists of two floors, and is remarkably well accommodated with estacombed vaults, cellars, and other pertinents. As also, two Small Houses, one entered by a stair below the said tavern, and the other by the scale stair a little further down the close.

The two last lots are secured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, and the premium paid up.

The conditions of roup and sale, and title deeds, &c. are in the hands of Messrs William Charles Craigie writer to the signet, and Harry Guthrie jun. writer in Edinburgh, who, or either of them, will inform as to all particulars, and are empowered, previous to the roup, to conclude a private bargain for all or either of the above subjects.

A Large Furnished House near Edinburgh.

TO BE LET furnished, in whole or in two separate lodgings, for such time as can be agreed upon, to be entered to immediately.

That HOUSE in the Citadel of Leith, lately possessed by Sir William Erskine, consisting of fourteen rooms, besides four rooms in the attic floor. The drawing-room is 31 feet by 19 1/2, and the other rooms in good proportion. There is a coach-house and stables for eight horses, and every accommodation necessary for a large family. A small field for a cow may be had, if wanted. The walks behind the house make almost a circuit round the Citadel, and, being situated close by the sea, command a most pleasing view of the shipping in the Forth.

A servant shows the house; and for particulars apply to John Campbell writer to the signet.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND CELLAR

In Kennedy's Close.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th day of January next 1784, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

That DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of four rooms or apartments, lying in Kennedy's Close, Edinburgh, on the west side thereof, together with the cellar under the same, which are presently let to Mrs Stewart, at the low yearly rent of 9l. Sterling.

These subjects, (which are of easy access, being near the High Street) are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid up.

The progress of writs (which is unexceptionable) and the conditions of roup will be seen in the hands of Adam Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will inform of further particulars.

TO BE SOLD

THREE THREE FARMS, with the Teinds

thereof, presently possessed by James Towers, William Hodge, and John Henry, lying on the south side of the Pow of Airth, within the parish and barony of Airth, and shire of Stirling. The lands consist of upwards of 51 Scots acres of rich kerse land, and presently pay about 70l. Sterling of rent, besides cess. The leases are out, and a considerable rise may be expected. The Lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty, and are to be sold either together or separately. Such as intend to offer may apply to Mr Higgins of Newk by Falkirk, or to David Erskine clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain.—The tenants will show the grounds.

PRICE FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday 14th January 1784.

By authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th of January 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late writer in Edinburgh.

The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFOOD, alias SOUTH-FIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dumfriesshire, and shire of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths. Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0 0-12ths.

And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12ths.

The proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths. The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The Lands of Southfood, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot, at the reduced price of 4,500 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute-clerk of session.

Upset Price Reduced.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcubright.—In Whole or in Lots.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th of January 1784, the roup, to begin at five o'clock afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the parishes of Buittle, Renwick, and united parishes of Gullion and Kelton, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture.—Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office-houses, are in the very best order, most of them having been built within these three years. The present rent of the estate is about 1000 l. Sterl. after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable rise of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, sea-shells, sleet, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which buildings, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit-trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Histon on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu and blanch duties, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upset-price of the estate, if exposed altogether, is proposed to be only 23,000 l. Sterling.

If the estate is not sold in cumulo, it will be exposed in lots as follows, viz.

Lot I.—Mains of Orchardton, Chapelcroft, Blackhelly, &c. New Mill of Orchardton and Glenhinnock, and Mill of Auchincraig, the present free rent whereof is about 780 l. Sterl. upset price to be 18,700 l.

NOTA. This lot includes the mansion-house, and all the natural wood.

Lot II.—The Farm of Clonyards, lying detached from the rest of the estate; rent 20 l.; upset price to be 470 l.

Lot III.—The Farm of Caigton; rent 200 l.; upset price to be 4700.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above.

To be SOLD by private bargain.

THE Lands and Estate of RATHO, lying in

the parish of Ratho, six miles west of Edinburgh, near the great road leading to Glasgow. The neat free rent of the whole, converting the virtual at a medium of the fairs for eight years past, amounts to 389 l. 4s. 1d. 2-12ths. The estate consists of 517 Scots acres, 1 rood, 21 falls, all inclosed except about twenty acres; holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books at 500 l. Scots.

There is a good old house, garden, and pidgeon house. The leases of a considerable part of the estates are expired; and there is a great deal of valuable planting.

For particulars enquire at Mr Mitchellson, Carrubber's Close, who has power to conclude a bargain.

David Hagart at Ranafield Farm will show the boundaries of the estate.

Sale of a Brewery in Dunbar.

TO BE SOLD by voluntary public roup, upon Thursday the 8th of January 1784, between the hours of four and five afternoon, within the house of Mr Lorimer innkeeper in Dunbar.

All and Hail these HOUSES lying upon the North Side of the High Street of Dunbar, belonging to THOMAS ROBERTSON, and consisting of a Brew-house, Store-house, a large House of three stories, occupied as a granary or malt-loft, &c. cellar below the same, a stable with stalls for three horses, and a hay-loft above; together also with the mill fixed and unfixed Brewing Looms and Utensils belonging to the said brewer, in which there is a convenient reservoir of excellent fresh water, fit to supply the whole works.

The purchaser's entry to the subjects will be upon the day of sale, and, as they are in good repair, the brewing business may be immediately begun and carried on.

For further particulars, and for inspection of the progress of writs, which are clear, application may be made to John Tait town-clerk of Dunbar, or to Mr Robertson, the proprietor, at Gighorny, near North Berwick.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 26th January next, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in Whole or in Lots as purchasers shall incline.

THE Lands of MOSSHALL, LATCHBRAE,

and REDHUEGH, consisting of about 400 English acres, most agreeably situated upon both sides of the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and parish of Whitburn.

Lot I.—The Lands of Mossfall, consisting of about 60 Scots acres. Upon this lot is a neat mansion-house of six fire rooms, garden and offices, with a considerable quantity of barren planting, all inclosed and subdivided by thriving hedges, which are mostly fencible, at a proper distance from the high road, the 19th mile-stone at the foot of the entry. As this lot is all in the proprietor's possession, a purchaser may have immediate access.

Lot II.—The Lands and Farm of Latchbrae, with the Public House at Blackburne Bridge, consisting of about 70 Scots acres, 20 of which are under lease at 15 s. per acre, the rest at present in grass.

Lot III.—The Farm of Redhugh, consisting of about 32 Scots acres, under a lease to John Fulton at 18 l. 10 s. rent yearly.

This estate is all inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, in the neighbourhood of lime and coal, and, when last set, yielded about 208 l. Sterling rent.

The purchaser or purchasers may retain a considerable part of the price if they chuse, upon granting security upon the lands.

Matthew Martine, at Blackburne-bridge, will show the house and lands.

Any person or persons wanting to purchase the whole or a part by private bargain, may apply to Mr Middleton at Leith, the proprietor, or Robert Auld writer, New Stairs, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th day of January next 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of MILTON, with the Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Carlisle and shire of Lanark, as the same were formerly advertised. These lands hold feu of a subject, for payment of 20 s. feu-duty, with a duplication thereof at the entry of heirs and singular successors. The free rent, after deduction of public burdens, is 400 l. 16 s. 10 d. and the upset-price is fixed at 8500 l. Sterling. They are rated in the cess-books at 534 l. Scots valued rent.

The barony consists of 720 English acres, and is mostly inclosed. The Mains, consisting of 50 acres, is out of lease. And there are coal, lime-stone and free-stone quarries upon the lands, not rented.

The lands will be shown by John Laurie overlander at Milton; and the title-deeds, which are clear, the rental, and conditions of roup, with a plan of the whole estate, may be seen in the hands of Archibald Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in Kirkcubright.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st of January 1784, between the hours of five and six afternoon, the LANDS after-mentioned, either together or in the lots following:

Lot I. The Lands of PEARTREE and KNOCKJIG, lying within the parish of Kirkpatrick Iron-Gray, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright.—These lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, but might be set at a rent of 40 l. or 50 l. They lie about six or seven miles from Largs, near Dumfries, where lime is landed. Part of them is already limed, and the whole inclosed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on these lands, also an orchard, &c. The teinds are valued, and a decret of sale thereof obtained.

Lot II. The Lands of PIBBLE, lying in the parish of Kirkmahack and Stewartry of Kirkcubright. These lands are set at 53 l. 10 s. 6 d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whit Sunday 1779. They consist of above 720 acres, partly arable and meadow, and partly muir ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to be had. Part of them is already shelled, and the whole well inclosed, and properly divided.

Lot III. The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of CHA-PELTOWN, lying in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Keith accountant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcubright, persons desirous of other information may apply.

Sale of Lands in Kirkcubright.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th of February 1784, between the hours of five and six afternoon (the sale positively in proceed that day).

The LANDS and ESTATE of BARMAGACHEN, lying in the parish of Borgue and Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 320 l. Scots, but entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification upon the old extent. The estate consists of near 500 Scots acres of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itself, and a great part is already improved. There is a good mansion-house on the premises, with offices of all kinds, and a large garden well stocked with fruit-trees, and the farm-houses are very sufficient.

There is also a good deal of wood, both natural and planted; about the mansion-house, which stands in a most delightful situation, about a mile from and in view of the sea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carlisle to Portpatrick. The present rent is about 250 l. Sterling, and a considerable rise may be expected upon the issue of the present leases, the greatest part of which expire at Whit Sunday 1784. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands. The teinds are valued.

For further particulars apply to Mr William Keith accountant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or Matthew Buchanan or John Smith, writers in Kirkcubright. Mr Paterson of Dunlop, in the neighbourhood, will show the lands, and Mr Keith has power to sell by private bargain.